

KISSIN, Mikhail Iakovich, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, [deceased];
HAZO, A.V., inzhener, retsenzent; UL'YANINSKIY, S.V., professor, doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; UPINTSEV, O.N., inzhener, retsenzent,
redaktor; GOLUBENKOVA, L.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Heating and ventilating] Otoplenie i ventilatsiia. Iss. 2-oe, perer.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. Pr. 1.
[Heating] Otoplenie. 1955. 390 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Heat engineering)

KAMENEV, P.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GAMBURG, P.Yu.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KISSIN, M.I., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent [deceased]; SHCHERBOLOV, V.P.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; STAROVEROV, I.G., inzhener,
retsensent; NIKENYAGI, D.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Heating and ventilation] Otoplenie i ventilatsiya. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt. Pt.1. [Heating] Otoplenie.
1956. 343 p. (MLRA 1012)
(Heat engineering)

KISSEIN, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; D'YAKONOV, P.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsensent; UL'YANINSKIY,
S.V., professor, retsensent; TURKUS, A.V., dotsent, redaktor;
DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Heating and ventilation] Otoplenie i ventilatsiya. Pt. 1.

[Heating] Otoplenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1947. 353 p.

(Heating)

(MLRA 8:2)

KISSIN, Veniamin Eduardovich, dots.

[Higher mathematics] Vysshiaia matematika. Moskva, M-vo
vysshogo i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR.
Pt.3. [Integral calculus] Integral'noe ischislenie. 1961.
271 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Calculus, Integral)

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

AUTHORS: Khodzhayeva, I. V., Kissin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Radiochromatographic separation of mixtures of sulfur and vulcanization accelerators

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 3, 1961, 322-326

TEXT: The authors used the method of paper chromatography for the separation of radioactively tagged substances. It permits working with smallest quantities of the dangerous substances. Tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide (1) + S^{35} , the salt of diethyl dithiocarbamic acid (2) + S^{35} , and mixtures of tetraethyl thiuramdisulfide (TEDS) and (2) were studied. TEDS contained 4 atoms S^{35} (3). The reason for the selection was the frequent use of (1) and of some salts of (2) as vulcanization accelerators. It is assumed that the vulcanization activity is closely connected with the mobility of S atoms in the molecules. The isotope exchange between (1) and S^{35} , (2) and S^{35} took place by heating their solutions in benzene or in chloroform in sealed ampuls at 120-180°C. The exchange without a solvent was studied as well.

Card 1/4

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

Radiochromatographic separation of...

Methanol/H₂O/CH₃COOH = 8:1:1 was used as a flux for (1), petroleum ether/H₂O/CH₃COOH = 8:1:1 for (2). The salts of Co, Ni, Cu, Cd, Fe, Pb, Hg of (2) were synthesized by precipitation with the respective cations from aqueous Na solution of (2) at certain pH. TETD* was produced by the method of Rothstein and Binovic (Recueil trav. chim. 73, 561, 1954) for the exchange between (2) and tagged thiurams. The reaction was carried out at 25°C in CHCl₃ at a TETD* concentration of 0.04 moles/l and the molar ratios 1:1.5 for Co-+Fe salts of (2) to TETD*. When the ampuls containing the solutions of S³⁵ and (2) were heated to more than 100°C, (2) was decomposed under sulfide precipitation. For the separation of the mixture, a small part of the solution (0.005-0.01 moles containing 10-30% of the substance) was dropped on a special paper filter strip of 40 cm length and 4.5 cm width. The activity of the spot was 2000-3000 decays/min. Then, the strip was dried and put together with the flux into the chromatographic chamber. For evaluating the chromatogram, the paper strip was subdivided into 1-2 cm long sections, and the activity of the individual parts measured by a Geiger counter. The results are shown in a diagram. The distance from the

Card 2/4

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

Radiochromatographic separation of...

first spot was plotted on the x-axis, the activity on the y-axis (Fig.).
The following formula was used for calculating the exchange percentage:

$$\% \text{exchange} = 2 \sum (I_1 - I_0) / [\sum (I_1 - I_0) + \sum (I_2 - I_0)]$$

I_1 and I_2 are the maximum activities of the 1-2 cm long sections: I_0 is the activity on the background. Methyl- and ethyl alcohol as mobile phase, and water as steady phase were used as fluxes for the separation of (1) from S^{35} , furthermore CH_3COOH in order to increase the discrimination. Ethyl ether, H_2O and CH_3COOH (8:1:1) were the fluxes for the separation of $TETD^*$ from (2). The first activity is that of (2), the activity in the final spot is that of $TETD^*$. The control experiment with pure $TETD^*$ in ethanol shows that the total amount of $TETD^*$ is concentrated in the final spot. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Monkovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii in.
L. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

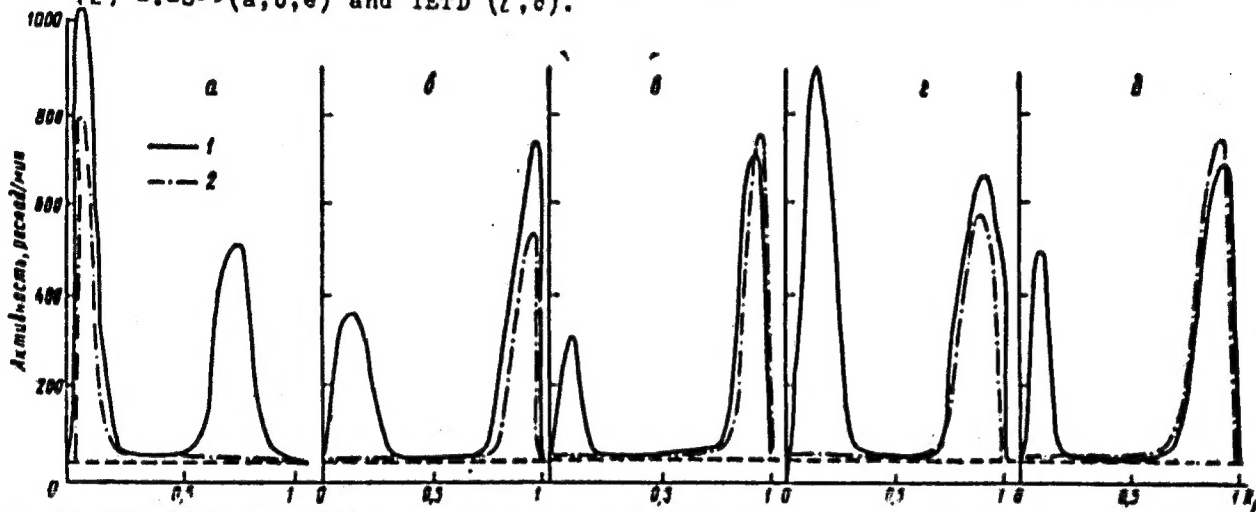
Card 3/4

Card 4/4
Radiochromatographic separation of...

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

Fig. 1 Chromatograms. Legend: (1)-(1) + S^{35} (a); Pb-salt of (2) + S^{35} (6);
Cd-salt of (2) + S^{35} (7); Cu-salt of (2) + TETD (1); Ni-salt of (2) + TETD (3);
(2) -- S^{35} (a, 6, e) and TETD (1, 3). ✓



FIRSOV, A.P.; KASHPOROV, B.G.; KISSIN, Yu.V.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Stereospecific action of the complex catalyst α -TiCl₃ - Me(C₂H₅)₂n
in the polymerization of α -olefins depending on the nature of the
metal of the organometallic compound. Vysokom.socd. 4 no.7:1124
Jl '62. 'MIRA 15:7)

(Olefins)

(Polymerization)

(Organometallic compounds)

8/020/62/145/001/013/018
B145/B101

AUTHORS: Kissin, Yu. V., Tolstykh, E. V., and Chirkov, N. M.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of the reaction products of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ with aluminum alkyls

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 1, 1962, 104 - 105

TEXT: The IR spectra of the "blue complexes" $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2Al(C_2H_5)_2$ (I), $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2Al(C_2H_5)Cl$ (II) and for comparison these of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$, $Al(C_2H_5)_3$, and the dimer of $Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$ were taken and are here discussed. The complexes were prepared by reaction of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ with $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ or $Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$ in heptane. In the $1200 - 700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region the spectra of the complexes correspond to the sum of the spectra of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ plus the corresponding aluminum alkyl. The intensive 870 cm^{-1} band of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ does not occur, whereas its 820 cm^{-1} band is shifted to $812 - 810\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and coincides with the absorption band of aluminum alkyl. The intensity

Card 1/2

44269

S/190/63/005/001/009/020
B101/B186

AUTHORS:

Berdnikova, M. P., Kissin, Yu. V., Chirkov, N. M.

TITLE:

Polymerization of α -methylene on complex catalysts

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 63-67

TEXT: The polymerization of 3-methyl-butene-1 and of n-pentene-1, both dissolved in n-heptane, with an $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 + \text{TiCl}_3$ catalyst is reported.3-methyl-butene-1 was polymerized at $40 - 70^\circ\text{C}$ with a ratio of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 : \text{TiCl}_3 = 1.7$. The constant of the reaction rate at 70°C was $2.8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ l/min} \cdot \text{g TiCl}_3$, its temperature dependence followed the Arrhenius equation, and the activation energy was 10 kcal/mole. The polymer, awhite powder, m. p. $230 - 240^\circ\text{C}$, oxidized intensively above 200°C , was insoluble in organic solvents, and did not form films. The bands identified in its IR spectrum were the following: the 1460 cm^{-1} band as asymmetric vibration of CH_3 groups and deformation vibration of CH_2 groups; a $1385 - 1366 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ doublet as symmetrical vibrations of CH_3 in the isopropyl

Card 1/3

Polymerization of α -methylene on ...S/190/63/005/001/009/020
B101/B186group. $1300 - 850 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ bands were not identified; they disappeared almost completely in the IR spectrum of the polymer melted at 260°C . They are perhaps caused by crystal interactions in the highly crystalline solidpolymer. n-pentene-1 was polymerized at 70°C . The constant of the reaction rate was $2.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l/min} \cdot \text{g TiCl}_3$. The polymer is a white, rubber-like and film-forming mass, m. p. 80°C ; the shape of its deformation - stress curve is typical of elastomers. The following bands were identified in the IR spectrum: 1450 and 1370 cm^{-1} bands as deformation vibrations of CH_3 and CH_2 groups, the 1340 cm^{-1} band as deformation vibration of CH groups, the 1137 cm^{-1} band as skeleton vibrations in branched polymer chains, the 1030 cm^{-1} band as pendulum swings of CH_3 groups in the polymer side chains, the 1295 cm^{-1} band as torsional vibrations of CH_2 groups, and the 727 cm^{-1} band as pendulum swings of CH_2 groups. The 1640 cm^{-1} band indicates the existence of double bonds in the end groups and the 958 cm^{-1} band the existence of trans-double bonds. The formation of these

Card 2/3

Polymerization of α -amylene on ...

S/190/63/005/001/009/020
B101/B186

bands is explained by head-on-head addition besides head-on-tail addition of the monomer and termination in the resulting compound
 $\text{>Al-CH-(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{-CH-R}$ caused by steric hindrance owing to the removal of



one H atom from one methylene group of the principal or side chains. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

X

Card 3/3

L 13543-63

EMP(j)/EPP(c)/ENT(m)/BDS ASD 4c-1/1r-1 RM/NA

ACCESSION NR: AP30C0685

8/0190/63/005/005/0633/0638

65
64

AUTHOR: Pirogov, O. N.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Chirkov, N. M.

TITLE: Synthesis and formation kinetics of low molecular poly-alpha-olefins on complex organometallic catalysts. 1. Polymerization of propylene in the presence of the catalytic system TiCl sub 4 and Al(iso-C sub 4 H sub 9)

SOURCE: Vy'sokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 633-638

TOPIC TAGS: synthesis, formation kinetics, poly-alpha-olefins, polymerization of propylene, catalytic systems

ABSTRACT: The present work was carried out to supply missing information on the polymerization kinetics of propylene over the systems Al(iso-C sub 4 H sub 9) sub 2 Cl and TiCl sub 4. Polymerization was conducted in high pressure installations at 34.8 to 17 atm and a temperature range of 60 to 100C, using liquid propane-propylene mixtures. Liquid polymers were obtained with a degree of polymerization ranging from 3 to 7 and higher. Their molecular weights depended on the temperature of polymerization and the Al:Ti ratio. Spectroscopic examination proved the polymers to be 100% olefins, with an approximate 5:1 ratio of the groups CH sub 2 = C(R) sub 2 and RHC = C(R) sub 2. A small amount of vinyl double bonds was also detected. The mechanism of double bond formation is discussed. Orig. art. has: Card 1/4 Association: Inst. of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR

L 13553-63

EMP(j)/EPF(c)/EMT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-L/Pr-L RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000700

8/0190/63/005/005/0719/0723

68
66

AUTHOR: Romanov, L. M.; Verkhoturova, A. P.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Bakova, O. V.

TITLE: Polymerization of hepta-1,5-diene on complex catalysts

SOURCE: Vysshomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 719-723

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, complex catalysts, infrared spectra.

ABSTRACT: The difficulties in obtaining rubbers suitable for vulcanization by means of copolymerization of alpha-olefins induced the authors to select hepta-1,5-diene for a study of homopolymerization by means of various Ziegler-Natta catalysts. The most active of these proved to be the system $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - TiCl_4$. The Al/Ti ratio of 2:1 proved the most effective, producing a maximum 40% yield of the polymer in a n-heptane solution at 70 to 80°C. The obtained poly-hepta-1,5-diene had a rubberlike texture, a molecular weight of 1250 and a 25-30% of double bonds, as determined by Karus' method. The product was also subjected to infrared spectroscopy in the 2000-7000 cm^{-1} range, and the number of double bonds per one CH_2 group was determined. Oxonization provided additional clues. It is concluded that the internal double bond is capable of participating in the polymerization initiated by Ziegler-Natta catalysts, a fact established by Natta while the present investigation was still in the experimental stage. The formation of five-membered

Card 1/2

L 13553-63

ACCESSION NR: APJ000700

2
rings in the polymer is stressed. Thanks are given to G. Ye Zankov for assistance in the analysis of the ozonized products. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 tables, and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov61

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 12862-63 EWP(j)/KPT(c)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 APTTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD
 Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4 RM/WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP3103796 s/0190/63/005/007/1069/1071

AUTHOR: Kissin, Yil. V.; Pshenitsy*na, G. M.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of polyaminoquinones

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1069-1071

TOPIC TAGS: polymeric aminoquinone, polyaminoquinone, polyaminochloroquinone, benzidine, p-benzoquinone, chloranil, semiconductor, polymeric semiconductor, infrared spectroscopy, infrared spectra, conjugated bond system, band shift, complex intramolecular complex, intermolecular complex

ABSTRACT: The structure of certain polymeric aminoquinones — reaction products of benzidine and p-benzoquinone or chloranil — has been investigated by infrared spectroscopy. The polymers were first synthesized by P. S. Shantarovich and G. M. Pshenitsy*na (Vysokomolek. soyed., 5, no. 8, 1963), V. P. Parini et al. (Vysokomolek. soyed., 3, 402, 1961), and A. A. Berlin and Ye. G. Matveyeva (Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 1643, 1959) as potential polymeric semiconductors. Absorption spectra were measured in the 2000-700 cm^{-1} region for KBr pellet samples. The reaction product of aniline and p-benzoquinone was used as a reference compound. As indicated by the spectra given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure,

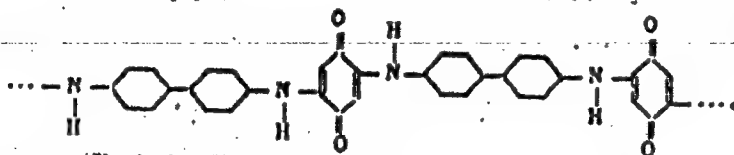
Card 1/42

L 12862-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003796

6

the band in the polymer of benzidine and p-benzoquinone due to $c=O$ is strongly shifted toward higher wavelengths with respect to the reference compound. This shift may be ascribed to the presence in the polymer chain either of quinoid-type groups or of groups containing disubstituted vinyl alcohol. The absence of a strong shift in the reference compound leads to the conclusion that in the polymer the intra- or intermolecular complexes responsible for the shift are stabilized by the conjugated-bond system. Polymers prepared with benzidine/p-benzoquinone ratios of 4/1 and 3/1 were both assigned the following structure:



The spectrum of the condensation product of benzidine and chloranil is in good agreement with the structure proposed by A. A. Berlin and Ye. G. Matkeyeva.

"The polymer samples were kindly made available to us by P. S. Shantarovich, B. P. Parini, and N. G. Matkeyeva." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

Card 2/12 *Inot of Chemical Physics*
8 (2/57)

KISSIN, Yu.V.; MELOYE, G.P.; YEREMINA, I.V.; VELICHENKOVA, Ye.A.; TOVERKOVA,
V.I.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Spectroscopic criterion of the isotacticity of polypropylene.
Vysokom.sped. 5 no.7:1117 J1 '63. (JICA 16:9)
(Propylene—Spectra)

1.10.67-63

PM/AM

EPR/EMP(j)/EPP(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFPTC/ASD

Ps-L/Pc-L/Pr-L

S/076/63/037/004/007/029

AUTHOR: Khodzhayeva, I. V., Kassin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Effect of the structure of diethyldithiocarbamates on the nature of their isotopic exchange with S^{35}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 791-796

TEXT: Dithiocarbamates are of interest because of their use in the rubber industry to accelerate the vulcanization of rubber and in agriculture as plant growth stimulators, insectofungicides, and wood-decay inhibitors as well as reagents in organic chemistry. Properties of dithiocarbamates are discussed and the results are given of an investigation of the effect of the structure of dithiocarbamates on the nature of their isotopic exchange with radioactive tetraethylthiuramdisulfide. Isotopic exchange of tetramethylthuriandisulfide and dithiocarbamates with S^{35} takes place at 120-180 degrees with an activation energy of 22-36 Kcal/mole. Tetramethylthuriandisulfide undergoes exchange with S^{35} more readily than the dithiocarbamates since the reaction is accompanied by the rupture of only the C-S bond, whereas in the exchange of dithiocarbamates with S^{35} the Mo-S bond must be broken. The more polar the bond, the more it promotes exchange with S^{35} . Steric hindrances play an essential part in the exchange reaction

Card 1/2

L. 16917-63

S/076/63/037/004/007/029

Effect of the structure of diethyldithiocarbamates on ...

2

of Fe and Co dithiocarbamates. Dithiocarbamates with a central atom having a coordination number of 4 exchange almost instantaneously with tetraethylthuriandi-sulfide. If the coordination number is 6, the exchange is either much more difficult or does not take place at all. There are 2 tables. The authors express their gratitude to corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Ya. K. Syrkin for his assistance in their work.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov), Moscow

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1962

Card 2/2

KISSIN, Yu.V.; TSVETKOVA, V.I.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Determination of the degree of isotacticity of polypropylene from
its infrared spectra. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1162-1165 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.N.Semenovym.

ACCESSION NR: APL037293

S/0190/64/006/005/0962/0963

AUTHORS: Zharov, A. A.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Pirogov, O. N.; Yanikolopyan, N. S.

TITLE: Radical stereospecific high pressure polymerization of propylene

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 962-963

TOPIC TAGS: propylene polymerization, high pressure polymerization, radical stereospecific polymerization, isotactic propylene polymer

ABSTRACT: Isotactic polypropylene was obtained by radical polymerization of propylene at 7000 atmospheres pressure and at temperatures of 100 or 200C. The polymerization of propylene occurs in the presence of such initiators as azobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, and tert.butylperoxide (as well as without them). The molecular weight of the polymer obtained at 200C in the presence of benzoyl peroxide was 900. Infrared spectroscopy showed that the polymer was in a state of isotactic configuration. This was confirmed by x-ray photographs. The polypropylene obtained by radical polymerization at 200C was 45-49% isotactic, while the one obtained at 100C was 54-56% isotactic. The degree of crystallinity

Card 1/2

FIRSOV, A.P.; KISSIN, Yu.V.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Stereospecificity of the α -TiCl₃ - Me(C₂H₅)_n in the polymerization of propylene as dependent on the nature of metal of the metalloorganic compound. Vysokom.sped. 6 no.8:1537-1538 Ag '64.

(MC RA 17:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KISSIN, Yu.V.; TAVETKOVA, V.I.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Determination of the isotacticity of polypropylene by means of
infrared spectroscopy. Vysokom.sped. 7 no.7:1788-1790 J1 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

The chemical nature of B phosnetic acids 11 1

Kindra and L. O. Brownstein. *Lipoteichaeum* 8, No. 3, 37 (1959).—A nonhalobalile autogenic emulsion can be isolated from 16–20-hr cultures of *B. pasteurii* in media with 0.1 M $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Hydrolysis for 8 hrs. and more yields green 0.5–0.7% reducing sugars (as glucose), 2–3% P and 10–20% fat acids. The tissue emulsion appears 25% N, and the tissue debris and tissue contains 5–6% ash, mainly phosphate and sulfate, with a trace of chloride. Ca was found, with a trace of Fe. The separation of the emulsion into rabbits caused the formation of vesicle agglomerates and precipitates. It can be heated to 125° for 20 min. without decompose. A 6-day bacterial culture of the organism yields, after clarification, an unstable toxin precipitable at pH 3.5 with CCl_3COOH . It has protein characteristics and loses all its toxicity upon heating to 100°. The poison and in CCl_3COOH at pH 3.5 upon dialysis yields a 2nd toxin from the nonhalobalile fraction, isolated as a yellow powder and emuls. 40–55% reducing sugars (as glucose), 6–7% fat acids, 0.5% N and 0.5% P.

S. A. Karpala

Dr. A. Karpala

000000 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

ca

A serological method for assay of food products for *Salmonella*-type bacteria. D. V. Kanten and L. G. Bronshteyn. *Voprasy Patologii* 9, No. 1/2, 66-8 (1967).
A serological pptn. test is described by which raw, boiled or roasted fish or meat can be assayed for *Salmonella* type contamination in 20-24 hrs. The test is specific and other organisms do not interfere unless the contamination is so massive as almost to exclude *Salmonella*. J. F. S.

ASS. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KISSINA, D. V.

USSR/Medicine - Fungi
Medicine - Antiserum

Aug 48

"Studies of the Serological Properties of the Fusarium Fungus, Isolated From Herbs Which Remain Through the Winter Under the Snow Cover," V. G. Geynberg, D. V. Kissina, Sector of Nutritional Hygiene, Inst of Nutrition, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5 3/4 pp

"Gig i San" No 8

Obtained antiserum through injections of extracts in rabbits. Explains use of the moldy growth of liquid culture of Fusarium Fungus in preparation of aqueous-saline extracts. Discloses reactions obtained. Includes four tables.

PA 28/1:9T80

KISSINA, E. V.

Fungi

"Certain properties of the 'toxin' *Fusarium sporotrichioides*." Yu. I. Rubinsteyn.
by E.V. Kissina. *Gig. i san.*, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Joint - Diseases

"Experimental alimentary mycotoxic endochondral osteodystrophia; on the etiology of Kaschin-Bek disease." V.I. Razumov, Yu.I. Rubinshteyn. Reviewed by D.V. Kissina. Gig. i san, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Unclassified

КЛЕВУША, П.П.

Kale

"Study of the assimilability and of the food value of sea kale." A.F. Lofun,
O.P. Volchanova. Reviewed by D.V. Kissina. Gir. i san., No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KICOTWA, D.V.

Food- Preservation

Annotations. Cir. 1 ann. no. 3, 1952

Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KISSINA, L.B.; TALOV, N.P.

Nature of the square mark of high etchability on 1Kh18N9T steel
pipe blanks. Stal' 23 no. 3:263-266 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.

KISSINA, S.A.

Device for automatic stopping of conveyers. Der. prom. 10
no.7:12-13 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

ENDRODI, Gabriella; KISSME TPTH, Erzsébet

Water temperature and heat balance of Lake Balaton. Idojara
68 no.4:226-231 J1-Ag '64.

KISSNE TOTH, E.

Climatological atlas of Africa. Időjárás 68 no.5:313
S-O '64.

KISSIS, T.Ya.; POL'SKIY, M.N.

Features of the water cycle of dark soils of large sunken areas
planted with trees. Trudy Inst. lesa 38:99-112 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Soil moisture) (Caspian Depression--Forest soils)

KISSIS, T.Ya.

Results obtained in observing the effect of forest masses and strips on the distribution of snow and the absorption of moisture by soil in spring. Trudy Inst. lesa 43:138-151 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Forest influences) (Soil moisture) (Snow)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722910012-7

Jbs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 15552

Author : ~~Kissler Ferdinand H.~~

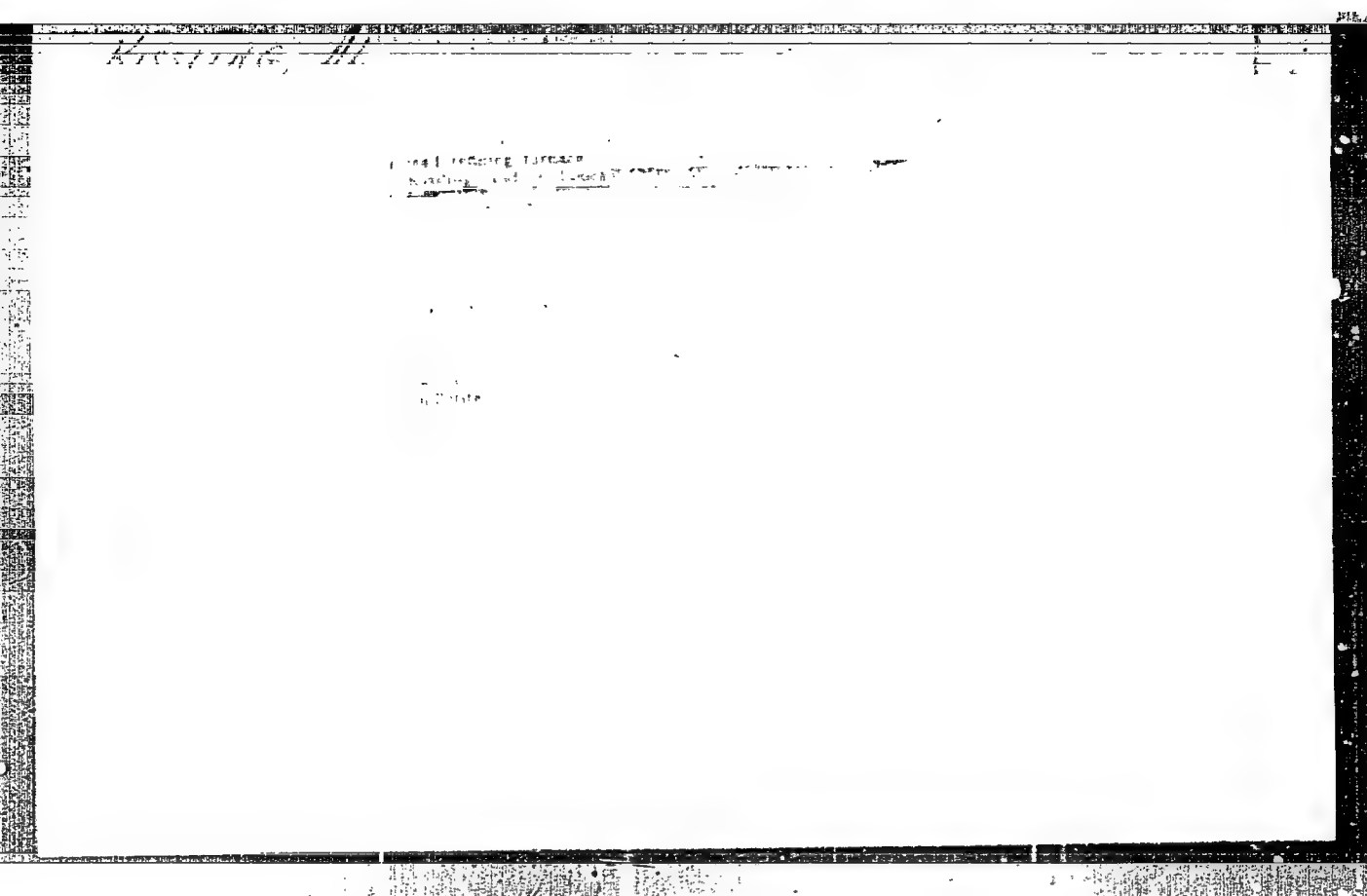
Inst : Ustav po vyzkum a vyuziti paliv, Prague

Title : Determination of the Changes in the Lattice Parameter of Various Graphites.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 1, 13-20

Abstract : Description of a new method for determining the lattice parameters of graphite, using an asymmetrical base for the photographic film and radiation with a relatively large wavelength (λ Cr). It is indicated that the method of backward reflection does not justify itself in the study of graphite. The accuracy of determining the interplanar distances by the proposed method is ± 0.003 Å. The method gives very exact results in the study of the changes of the interplanar distances of carbons in graphitization and in the detection of the rhombohedral structure of graphite.

Card : 1/1



meets Refractories of a stabilized dolomite base for the open hearth. V. G. Ginzovsky, R. L. Hailakson, R. Lobel, and A. E. Blalock. *Metallurgical Engineering*, 1957, 78(1957). In the attempt to replace imported bricks of a magnesite (I) base for a domestic Roumanian product, expts. were run on open hearths with linings of bricks from I, chromo magnesite (II), and stabilized dolomite (III). It was found that the linings on the base of II are probably equiv. or even better than the linings of imported I. The II used showed the following characteristics: sp. gr. 3.52, bulk wt. 2.85 g./cc., porosity 14, and final contraction 0.19%. On the base of the chrom. and the following theoretical compn. is calc'd.: MgO 41.60, 3 CaO 50.27, 5% 2 CaO each 18.24, 2 CaO FeO 7.50, 1 CaO FeO 2.14, 3 CaO, P₂O₅ 2.55%.

OK

KISSLING, A.

ROMANIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry.
Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 38157
Author : Codarcea, A.; Kissling, A.; and Kissling, M.
Inst : Rumanian Academy of Sciences
Title : Note on the ludwigite from Oana de Fier
Orig Pub : Bull Stiint Acad RPR, Sec Geol Si Geograph, 2,
No. 3-4, 515-527 (1957) (in Rumanian with sum-
maries in French and Russian)

Abstract : Using the microscopic and especially the chemical
method, the authors have studied ludwigite asso-
ciated with magnetite in a skarn formation in
which the authors have also identified serpen-
tine, fosterite, ascharite, hematite, pyrite,
sphalerite, chalcopyrite, quartz, and limonite.
The chemical composition of the dolomite is as

Card 1/3

ROMANIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry.
Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No: 11, 1959, 38157
Author : Codarcea, A.; Kissling, A.; and Kissling, M.
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No. 3-4, 515-527 (1957) (in Rumanian with sum-
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Abstract : Using the microscopic and especially the chemical
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which the authors have also identified serpen-
tine, fosterite, ascharite, hematite, pyrite,
sphalerite, chalcopryrite, quartz, and limonite.
The chemical composition of the dolomite is as

Card 1/3

SOCULESCU, M.; DIACONU, Fl.; KISSLING, M.

Contributions to the knowledge of the genesis of the mineralization
in the Blazna Valley. Rev min l2 no.6:253-258 Je '61.

KISSNE TOTN, Erzsobet

Role of turbulence in the formation of energy balance in the air
layers situated above the surface of lakes. Orsz meteor int besz
tud kut 26:284-290 '62(publ.'63).

KLEIN, TOTH, Feresole

Role of turbulence in the energy balance of air layers near the ground. Idojamas 67 no. 355-361 N-D '63.

KISSNE TOTI, Erzsébet

Method for determining heat flux in the soil and its application
to data measured in the terrain, Idojaras 64 no.6:365-371
'60. (KAI 10:7)

(Soils)

~~KISSIE TOTH~~ Erzsébet

KISSIE TOTH, Erzsébet

Data on the investigation of the heat balance on the Tihany Peninsula.
Idofaras 66 no.2:112-113 Mr-Apr '62.

KISSI TOTH, Erzsébet

Heat exchange questions of the soil in Hungary. Időjárás 65 no.2:99-
104 Mr. 1961.

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsébet

Development of soil temperature in some peculiar soil types
in Hungary. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:114-123 '61 (publ.'62).

KISSNE TOTN, Ersebet

Heat equilibrium investigations in the vicinity of Balaton.
Orsa meteor int bass tud kut 25:124-130 '61 (publ.'62).

ANTAL, Emanuel; KUDRODI, Gabriella; KISSNE TOTI, Erssebet

Tasks and methods for field studies in climatology. Idojara 66
no.5:280-283 8-0 '62.

FAREDIN, Imre; KISSNE SZABADAI, Iran; WINTERNE SIMOR, Ilona technikai segedletovel

Simple method for the determination of the 17,21-dihydroxy-20-ketosteroid content of the urine by means of the Porter-Silber color reaction.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:549-555 O '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.
(HYDROCORTISONE) (URINE)

KISSNE ZALANTAY, Herta

Acoustics of concert halls. Musz elet 19 no.2:1
16 Ja'64.

RISCHKE, S.; SMILG, J.

Improving the productivity in grinding. p. 526. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9.
No. 3, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

CO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

1001021, 11; 1101021, 11.

A contribution to chip forming in turning operations. n. 535.
(TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 9, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KISSCZY, STELAN

3

NAME: Kissoczy, Stefan
 TITLE: Chief, Section 1, Intelligence Division, Department of Defense
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 PHONE: (202) 376-1000
 FAX: (202) 376-1000
 E-MAIL: Kissoczy, Stefan@doe.gov

DATE: 10/10/85

TO: Director, Intelligence Division, Department of Defense
 FROM: Kissoczy, Stefan
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

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90. [REDACTED]

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92. [REDACTED]

93. [REDACTED]

94. [REDACTED]

95. [REDACTED]

96. [REDACTED]

97. [REDACTED]

98. [REDACTED]

99. [REDACTED]

100. [REDACTED]

Machining of Metals

SLOVAK/4838

6. Life and speed	50
7. Discontinuous cutting	55
8. Vibration	58
9. Selecting economic cutting conditions	60
Ch. 3. Macro and Microgeometry of the Surface	73
1. Macrogeometry of the surface	73
2. Surface waviness	77
3. Microgeometry of the surface	77
4. Methods of measuring roughness	80
Ch. 4. Manual Working	
1. Chiseling	85
2. Filing	86
3. Scraping	89
Ch. 5. Blanks and Their Preliminary Treatment	92
1. Selecting the [type of] blank	92
Card 3/10	

Machining of Metals

SLOVAK/4838

4. Drilling machines	229
5. Sample operations on drilling machines	237
Ch. 10. Boring	240
1. Boring tools	240
2. Boring machines	241
3. Special accessories of boring machines and their use	244
4. Operation of boring machines	249
5. Precision boring	251
Ch. 11. Grinding and Finishing Operations	253
1. Grinding auxiliaries and tools	253
2. Types of grinding [operations]	263
3. Selection of grinding conditions and attainable accuracy in grinding	270
4. Cooling in grinding	273
5. Clamping the workpieces in grinding	273
6. Grinding machines	274
7. Finishing operations	280
Ch. 12. Reciprocating-Tool Machining	287
1. Basic concepts	

Card 6/10

Machining of Metals

SLOVAK/4838

Ch. 15. Threading	318
1. External thread cutting	318
2. Internal thread cutting	326
3. Thread rolling	331
Ch. 16. Manufacture of Toothed Gears	333
1. Manufacture of spur gears	333
2. Generation of spur gears by shaping	342
3. Valuation of various methods for manufacture of spur gears	346
4. Modern methods of manufacturing spur gears	347
5. Manufacture of bevel gears	347
6. Anticipated trends in development of bevel gears	358
7. Finishing operations of spur gears	358
Ch. 17. Electroerosion and Supersonic Machining Methods	364
Ch. 18. Machines and Equipment for Mass Production	370
1. Machines for mass production	370
2. Equipment for mass production	376
Ch. 19. Inspection of Machine Tools	385
1. Functional inspection of a machine tool	385

Card 8/10

KISSOCZY, S.

new

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KISSOCZY, S; STERBOVA, S.

1. Internal Medicine Department of the Okres Institute of National Health (Interne oddelenie Okresneho ustavu narodneho zdravia), Presov (for Kossoczy);
2. Internal Medicine Chair SUDL (Interna katedra SUDL), Trencin

Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 2, 1963, pp 65-69

"Confidence in the Physician."

C
 KISSLER, E. G.

Swelling of clays. R. G. Kissler. *Naturwissenschaften*, 1946, 1
 23 (12) 23-27 (1947); abstracted in *Chem. Zentr.*, 1946, 1
 11/21 132. K. describes an apparatus with which the
 water absorption and swelling of Kiesel- clays were deter-
 mined. The absorption was complete in quartz in 4-6
 minutes. The absorption in 3 to 3 days, in submicronites in 7 days, and in
 bentonite clays most susceptible to swelling in 14 to 23
 days. The latter also absorb the largest amount of water
 and have the greatest volume increase. M 114

GENIYEV, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KISSYUK, V.N., inzh.

A basis for the conditions affecting concrete strength.
Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. 8 no.12:553-557 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Concrete—Testing)

BRUTYO, Janos; TENYI, Ferenc, technologist; MARTIN, Janos; KIS SZABO, Laszlo;
ARADI, Tibor; HOFFMANN, Nandor; KIRALY, Albert; BOROSS, Istvan,
mernok

National conference of socialist brigade leaders. Munka 15 no.4:
10-17 Ap '65.

1. Secretary General of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest (for Brutyo).
2. Lang Machine Factory, Budapest (for Tenyi).
3. Tatabanya Coal Mining Trust, Tatabanya (for Aradi).
4. Kobanya Drug Factory, Budapest (for Hoffmann).
5. Research Institute of Heavy Chemical Industry (for Kiraly).
6. Csepel Automobile Factory, Budapest (for Boross).

KISSZEKELYI, Odon, Dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor, Dr.

Case of meningoencephalitis detected in the acute phase and caused by *Cryptococcus neoformans* in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 98 no.40: 1110-1112 6 Oct 57.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlomenye.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
Cryptococcus neoformans, histopathol. (Hun))
(CRYPTOCOCCOSIS, case reports
meningoencephalitis caused by *Cryptococcus neoformans*, histopathol. (Hun))

AUTHORS:

S/166/62/000/001/003/009
B125/B104
Kist, A. A., Lobanov, Ye. M., Zvyagin, V. I., Bartnitskiy,
I. N.

TITLE:

Effect of gamma irradiation upon oxide films of germanium

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1962, 88-90

TEXT: The effect of gamma rays on germanium monoxide and germanium dioxide films produced by etching was quantitatively measured with a Geirovskiy micropolarograph. The monoxide - dioxide mixture produced by etching germanium powder in standard etching agent did not change under gamma irradiation in air, carbon dioxide, and in vacuum (10^{-4} torr) with 20, 60, 100, 150, and 200 million r. In the subsequent irradiation of the weighed portion of germanium etched in a standard reagent with 20, 30, 50, and 100 million r, the amount of germanium dioxide increases at doses of up to 40-50 million r, and then decreases again. The oxide film produced in etching agent no. 5 contains monoxide and dioxide in a ~ 1 : 1 ratio. While etching agent no. 5 gives rise to germanium monoxide, ✓

Card 1/3

3/166/62/000/001/009/009
B125/B104

Effect of gamma irradiation ...

germanium dioxide is contained in the film in an equal amount. The anomalous current and the photocurrent are not exclusively due to the germanium monoxide. Similar phenomena are also observed when exposing the diodes to gamma irradiation (doses above 10^6 r). These anomalies disappear either entirely or partially at doses of more than 10^6 r. The irradiated photodiodes yield a photocurrent at such doses if the amount of germanium dioxide on the surface increases. The upper limit of the anomalous photocurrent shifts toward the visible region when etching agent no. 5 is used. Gamma irradiation first causes the oxide film to grow more considerably, but the secondary fast electrons then again partly destroy the oxide film. As a result, the oxide film becomes eventually thinner. If present considerations are correct, germanium diodes are made insensitive also to intense radiations in that the oxide film is prevented from growing all throughout the dose range. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: S. I. Ellis, Appl. Phys. 1957, 11, 1262, 28; I. Everest, J. Chem. Soc., Febr. 1953, 660; I. Bardet, Tchakarian A. C. R., 1928, 637, 186; L. Dennis, Xules R. J. Am. Soc., 1930, 3554, 52.

Card 2/3

Effect of gamma irradiation ...

S/166/62/000/001/009/009
B125/B104

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences of the
Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1961

Card 3/3

REF(a)/REF(c)/REF(b)

DTAAP/IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/ESD(rs) JD/KLE

ACCESSION NR: AT4046315

S/0000/64/000/000/0011/0081

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ya. M.; Zvyagin, V. I.; Kist, A. A.; Sviridova, A. I.; Yevseyenko, V. A.; Sviridova, E. A.

TITLE: Determination of impurities in a single crystal of germanium by the method of activation analysis (1)

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Inst tut yadernoy fiziki. Radiatsionnykh efekty v kondensirovannykh sredakh (Radiation effects in condensed media). Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka UzSSR, 1964, 77-83

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, germanium crystal, semiconductor purity, activation analysis, neutron bombardment, gallium determination

ABSTRACT: The author considers the use of activation analysis of germanium samples to verify electrophysical measurements indicating an almost compensated acceptor concentration of 4×10^{15} atoms/cc. A parallel investigation of germanium containing less than 10^{10} atoms/cc of Ga was conducted to correct for Ga formed by the (n,p) reaction with fast neutrons, and a combination of radiochemical and γ -spectral analysis was used to interpret the results. The sample was irradiated for 5 minutes in a reactor flux of 1.8×10^{12} n/cm²-sec, etched with acid for 3 min., and the γ -spectrum taken with a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer.

L 11019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

using a 40 x 50 Kcal (Ti) crystal, FEU-43 photomultiplier and 100-channel kicksorter, 2 min. after the completion of irradiation. The concentration of possible Al impurities was found to be not greater than $10^{-10}\%$. In activating the germanium samples, targets of the same materials (In, Ga, Sb, As) as the impurities were prepared and irradiated along with the germanium for 8 hours in a flux of 10^{14} n/cm²·sec. The author describes in detail the preparation of the targets and the procedures used after bombardment to separate out each of the impurities under study. Typical spectra are shown for the reference materials and the ones separated from the germanium samples, the shapes of the spectra being separated. This was confirmed by obtaining the deconvoluted spectra after 2-3 weeks. The concentration of impurities was calculated from the results in the photopeaks. Purity of the Ga was also checked from the β - γ selection was verified by calculating the β - γ ratio for the pure impurities. 1×10^{17} cm⁻³ being obtained which is in good agreement with the results of the β - γ selection. The results of the activation analysis differed from those given by electrophysical measurements for the impurities in the pure or compensated samples. In the present case, the results for Ga (acceptor) and Sb (donor) are in good agreement with the order of magnitude higher than the results obtained by the other methods were determined for the concentration of impurities.

L 11019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

Doc. has 1 table and 2 figures.

INSTITUTION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics,
AM USSR)

DATE: Feb 64

ENCL: 00

OTHER: none

S. N. 005 46

DULOVA, V.I.; KIST, A.A.; LEONT'YEV, V.B.

Interaction of ions and molecules of some acids with cyclohexanol.
Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.4:570-574 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentkiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina,
Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Acids, Organic) (Cyclohexanol)

AP 400-09 SWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP4004791

S/0166/64/000/003/0049/0055

Author: Zvyagina, L. S.; Kist, A. A.; Ivanov, Ye. V.; Nikolayev, A. I.;
Lyubskiy, I. I.

Title: Nondestructive activation analysis of biological samples

Source: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk,
no. 1, 1964, 49-55

Keywords: activation analysis, radiochemical, separation, isotope,
gamma activity, beta activity, half life determination, spectrometry,
sodium, potassium, chlorine, phosphorus, biological analysis

ABSTRACT. The authors suggest the wider use of activation analysis
in biological research. The high sensitivity (10^{-12} g for Mn, Cu,
As, Au, etc.), small sample weight (10 mg), possibility of simulta-
neous determination of microelements, and absence of contamination
make this method convenient for the processing of biological materi-
als. As many as 24 elements can be rapidly separated and determined.
The same sample can be preserved and used for further analysis. Ac-
tivation-analysis procedure can be converted to a fully automatic

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044791

system. Automatic units for irradiation, activity counting, and data processing have already been developed. The basic problem in this analysis is the separation of the activity of a given element. This problem can be solved by chemical separation, identification from spectra, β activity, or half life, etc. The authors used activation analysis to study the composition of healthy and cancerous rats, irradiating 10 mg of the tissue in a neutron flux ($1.8 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$ and $1.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$), for determination of sodium, chlorine, potassium, and phosphorus. Activities of these elements were measured by means of a β -spectrometer, a β -analyzer consisting of a plastic scintillator, an AM-11 photomultiplier, and a PM-100 radiometer. A comparison is given of the method used. The accuracy of the determination falls in the 5-10% error range (e.g., half life for K^{40} was 11.5-12.8 hr, as compared to 12.5 hr). The number of elements determined in nondestructive analysis can be supplemented by the removal of the sample after irradiation, and by the use of anticoincidence, γ - γ , and β - γ coincidence schemes developed for this purpose, magnetic analyzers, resonance irradiation, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/1

L 24446-AS

ACCESSION NR: A74044791

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear
Physics, AN UzSSR)

DATE: 06Dec63

ENCL: 00

LIB CODE 25.00

NO REF SOVI 002

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 3128

Card 3/3

LOBANOV, Ye.M.; ZVYAGIN, V.I.; KIST, A.A.; ZVEREV, B.P.; SVIRIDOVA, A.I.;
MOSKOVTSOVA, G.A.

Determination of manganese in silicon by the radioactivation
method. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1349-1355 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

KIST, A.A.; ZVYAGINA, L.S.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; SVIRIDOVA, A.I.; MOSKOVITSEVA, G.
ZVYAGIN, V.I.

Activation analysis of copper and manganese in biological objects.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 8 no.2:77-80 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

ИЗВЕСТИЯ, 1981, № 1, с. 1-10; ISSN 0013-788X; М.: ИИИ, 1981, 10 с.

Nondestructive activation analysis of elemental composition.

Izv. AN UR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk. 1981, № 1, с. 1-10.

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN URSS. (1981) 10:10

KIST, A.A.; ZUYAGINA, L.S.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; MOSKOVTSOVA, G.A.

Determination of halogens in biological materials by the activation
method. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:112-117 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

L 23078-66 EWT(m)/EMP(t) DIAAP/IJ2(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6009433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/003/0292/0295
AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ya. M.; Gureyev, Ye. S.; Durov, A. G.; Kist, A. A. 67
ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzbSSR, Tashkent (Institut
yadernoy fiziki AN Uzbekskoy SSR)
TITLE: Determination of rare earth elements in certain metals and rocks
using radioactivation method 19 27
SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 292-293
TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, activation energy, neutron interaction,
neutron radiation, radioactivity effect, spectrographic method, multi-
channel analyzer
ABSTRACT: A rapid method for the determination of some rare earth
elements in certain geological samples using neutron activation was
developed. The method includes a rapid radiochemical treatment of the
irradiated material followed by γ -spectrometric analysis on a multi-
channel analyzer. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [Based on
author's abstract] (NT)
UDC: 543.53

Card 1/2

L 2307-66

ACC NR: AP6009433

SUB CODE: 07,20/
OTH REF: 003/

SUBM DATE: 12Mar64/

ORIG REF: 008/

Cord

2/2

ULR

ACC NR: A7008895

SOURCE CODE: UR/0425/66/009/009/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ye. M.; Khotamov, Sh.; Kist, A. A.

ORG: Physics-Engineering Institute im. S. U. Umarov, AN TadzhSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN TadzhSSR); Nuclear Physics Institute, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Determination of certain rare-earth elements in the ash of plants and soils by the method of neutron activation

SOURCE: AN TadzhSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 9, 1966, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, neutron irradiation, rare earth element, radioisotope, botany

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20

ABSTRACT: Radiation of *Artemisia terrae albae* wormwood ash in a stream of 1.8×10^{13} neutrons/cm², with 40-hour holding period, is sufficient for determination. Prolonged "cooling" prevents determination of short-lived isotopes. A complete γ -ray spectrum of the sample was used and decay curves were plotted for accurate identification of individual γ -emitters and separation of individual photopeaks, followed by graphical analysis. From the Compton distribution of Na²⁴ and Sc⁴⁶ the contribution from Na²⁴ was determined by comparison with a standard. Results were compared with those from radiochemical separation of La, Co, Sm, and Lu. Accuracy is 5-12 percent. This paper was presented by A. A. Adkhamov, Corresponding Member, Tadzhik Academy of Sciences, 19 March 1966. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 39,658]

Card 1/1

UDC: none

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722910012-7"

KIST, M.Ya.

Ultraviolet datum processes and control of analogous and reverse
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(Meteorology) (MLRA 10:8)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722910012

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(Volga-Akhtuba floodplain—Rice)
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Prof. P. W. Langley, Section of Biocatalysis, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Category 1B: Information that is furnished to, or for the use of, a foreign government and represents any portion of such government's intelligence.

NOTE: The subject of articles discussed in this journal and the names of their authors, the first two articles present the problems and advantages of specialized production planning in industry and the last, emphasizing the importance of specialization and cooperation in the development of Soviet industry. Electric power systems and the problem of proper distribution of electric power systems

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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SOV/10-59-3-7/32

AUTHOR: Kistanov, V.V.

TITLE: Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Forty percent of all Soviet investments in 1959-65 will be used in the Eastern areas. For the time being, although the East areas (Urals and Soviet Asia) cover about 4/5 of the total Soviet territory and possess 3/4 of the country's thermo-power and raw material resources, they only have 1/3 of the population and 1/4 of its industry. Yet, the increase of heavy industry in those regions is enormous. The Urals region has now (1957) 82 times more heavy industry than it had in 1913. West Siberia has 204 times more, Kazakhstan 97 times more; East Siberia 58 times more, Far East 50 times more. The author distinguishes 3 groups of Eastern areas, each group consisting of 2 large economic-geographic areas: 1) Urals and West Siberia; 2) Kazakhstan and Central

Card 1/4

SOV/19-59-3-7/32

Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

Asia; 3) East Siberia and the Far East. Each of these areas is described from the standpoint of the national economy. The statistical bureau of TsSU USSR has stated that of the 29 branches of the machine building industry, the following number of branches have been installed in the areas, (Urals - 26; West Siberia - 25; Kazakhstan - 17; Central Asia - 21; East Siberia - 13; Far East - 12). By 1965, the following sources of energy will be put into operation in the East: the Bratskaya GES (3.6 million kW); Nazarovskaya GRES (1.2 million kW). The powerful Krasnoyarsk GES is under construction, and the Irsha, Itat and other thermoelectric plants will be built. The electric capacity of the East-Siberian area will be increased by almost 7 times by 1965. This energy will be very cheap (1 kW/h for 1.5 kopecks). Central Siberia will have its own huge power system (the power plants on the Angara and the Yenisey rivers) utilizing about 75 to 80% of the capacity of the area. Almost all of the Eastern areas will have their own powerful non-ferrous metallurgy (espe-

Card 2/4

SOV/10-59-3-7/32

Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

cially the Angara-Yenisey area with its aluminum, magnesium and titanium, and Kazakhstan). The 3rd ferrous-metallurgical base of the country will be built in Western Siberia. Kazakhstan, the Angara valley and the Trans-Baykal region will have particular importance because of their iron resources and plants. The Karaganda and the Tayshet plants are mentioned by names. Several paragraphs are devoted to the importance of the communications network in the East. Mentioned is the Lena RR which made the construction of the Bratskaya GES, the Korshunovskiy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (Korshunovskiy Mining and Ore-Concentrating Combine), a large wood-processing center, and the organization of the entire Bratskaya-Tayshet industrial area possible. The Achinsk-Abalakovo RR, now under construction, will be lengthened, so as to reach the region beyond Angara. The Nizhne-Angarskiy (Lower-Angara) industrial center is under construction. The Bam-Chul'man RR, now under construction, will later be lengthened to Yakutsk and Magadan. In this way, the format-

Card 3/4

SOV/10-59-3-7/32

Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

ion of the North-Eastern economic area will be stepped up. The author states that contemporary current attempts to divide the Soviet East into large economic areas are lacking in sufficient knowledge of the sites and their industrial possibilities. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana SSSR (Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Gosplan USSR).

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